## LOW'S MEAN ACTION.

THE BRUTAL TREATMENT OF THE HON. J. B. T. STRANAHAN BY THE DESPOTIC BOSS.

conve the Man Who Planned Prospect Park and Many is Possible, Who Devoted Mimself to Making It Beautiful Without Regard to His Personal Interests and Without Pay, Because This Man Would Not Hecome His Lickspittle, Low, Who Called Stranghan Mis Friend Then as Me Does Tracy Now, Forced Him Off the Park Board-A Public Statue to a Living Man Was Brooklyn's Answer to the Boss.

There are two instances in the career of Soth Low while he was Mayor of Brooklyn which stand out as inexcusable instances of the display of his autocratic bessiam; that bessiam which marked his administration from first to last, which began with his demand for the resignation of every man whom he appointed to office before he made the appointment.

The first of these instances has been fully told about in THE SUN. It was his outrageous treatment of Col. Washington A. Roebling, the man who made the Brooklyn Bridge; the second was his treatment of the Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, who is to day called the first citizen of Brooklyn. The great bridge is a monument to the genius and public services of Col. Roebling. With Prospect Park there will always be asso ciated the name of J. S. T. Stranahan. At one of the entrances of this beautiful park there stands a monument erected to Mr. Stranahan, It is



BROOKLYN'S ANSWER TO SETH LOW FOR HIS

TREATMENT OF J. S. T. STRANAHAN. perhaps, the only monument of its kind in the country, erected to honor a man who is still living. That monument stands as the answer of the people of Brooklyn to the outrageous treatment of Mr. Stranahan by Seth Low when he was Mayor of that city.

J. S. T. Stranahan was to Prospect Park what Col. Roebling was to the Brooklyn Bridge. He the man who succeeded in getting through the Legislature the bill that made the park possible, and after that it was he who, more than any other man or men, made that park the beautiful place that it is to-day. Yet for all that Seth Low practically dismissed Mr. Stranahan from the Park Department, as he tried to dismiss Col. Roebling from the place of Chief Engineer of

Mr. Stranahan and Col. Roebling were not lickspittles. They would not become the tools of Seth Low; they would not give to him their resignations in blank, as Seth Low required. and Mr. Low had no use for them. Mr. Stranshan had been identified with public works in the city of Brooklyn years before Low was born. It was he who first saw the marvellous possibility of the South Brooklyn water front; it was he who agitated its development and started the movement which has resulted in the extensive warehouse and Atlantic dock system of the present day. It was he who organized the Union Ferry Company.

As far back as 1848 Mr. Stranahan was hon-

ored by the people of the city of Brooklyn by his election to office. He was nominated for Mayor of Brooklyn before Seth Low was born. He served in Congress before Seth Low was born. He was one of the fathers of the Republican party; he was a delegate to the National Reham Lincoln, and he was a Presidential elector | alert and ready to close its powerful jaws or hen Lincoln was elected a second time. It was the first thing that comes within reach. Mr. Stranahan whom the people of Brooklyn chose to preside over the War Fund Committee of One Hundred, and his wife was at the head of bridle it. That means the taking of a short fair alone, in which Mr. Stranahan was the leading figure, more than \$100,000 was raised for the relief of wounded soldiers. There was no great public improvement and no great public movement of any sort with which Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan was not identified up to the time Both Low was elected Mayor of the city, yet Mr. Low turned him out when the opportunity came with no more ceremony than if he had been a ward politician, and he turned the park over to men whose interest could not possibly be as great as the interest of Mr. Stranahan. The people of Brooklyn felt outraged at the treatment of this man. The monument at the entrance to the park is an evidence of that feel ing, as well as the evidence of the respect and

the honor that they wished to show to the man. Mr. Stranahan obtained the right to lay out and develop Prospect Park, in the city of Brooklyn, in 1860. He was put at the head of the commission appointed to carry out the great work that the Legislature contemplated. His private interests at that time were tremendous. but so interested was he that he sacrificed his business and his pleasures, and gave almost his entire attention to the great work. Of course,

had something more than a monetary interest at heart, at its bead.

It is safe to say that in the whole city of Brooklyn there was not one person, except Seth Low himself, who thought of such a thing as the severing of Mr. Stranahan's connection with the Park Department so long as he lived and was able to take an active interest in the matter. After Mr. Low's election there were perot one who ever suggested that he wanted to take Mr. Stranahan's place. In calculating the places that were to be given out Mr. Stranahan's

was never at any time included. The people never thought of the park without thinking of Mr. Stranahan as a fixture. He had made it; he was developing it; he was making it beautiful; already one of the show places, the pride and talk of the city, and he and the park were regarded as inseparable. The man who suggested such a thing as drouping him from the list of commissioners before the thing was actually done would have been ridiculed and laughed at. Moreover, ne would have been denounced, if anybody thought he made the proposition seriously. Nobody did suggest it. Mr. Stranahan had been twenty-two years in the place. Yet Seth Low, within a few months

of his election, refused to reappoint him when filled Brooklyn with amazement. Every man, woman and child knew of Mr. Stranahan's work, admired it and admired him, and everybody was surprised beyond measure. They asked what it meant; it was the talk of the city for days. Mr. Stranahan himself, although cut to the heart by such treatment after the years of labor for love, did not himself protest. It was pretty well unlerstood at the time that the principal reason that Mr. Stranahan had not been retained in the Park Department was because he had refused to become a tool of Mr. Low by submitting his resignation in blank to be used at that gentle-

But Mr. Seth Low never made that statement.

was the man who suggested the park; he was It sometimes happens that the angler passes

The first thing a fisherman does when a snapper has been hauled into the boat is to e Women's Relief Association. Through one piece of hard wood, with a strong cord tied to one end, and offering it to the turtle, which promptly grabs it in its jaws. The cord is passed around and under the rear end of the shell and tied to the other end of the stick. In this way the jaws of the snapper are pried open and held open until the book is freed. Barge's Creek, named in honor of Jake Barge, the best known and most accomplished turtle fisherman in New Jersey, is a favorite spot for snapper hunters. Some very big turtles have been taken out of that creek, big turtles have been taken out of that creek, and one man came to his death there while struggling with a 75-pound snapper. That was three years ago. Pat Tracy, a well-known character along the Delaware River, from which he took fish enough to keep him alive the year round, went to Barge's Creek one morning and set his lines for snappers. He was in the habit of taking frequent and generous nips of appleinek, a supply of which he always carried on a fishing trip. On this particular morning, while he was waiting to haul the lines, he drank more from the little black bottle than was good for him, and when the time came for taking in the lines his legs wouldn't come up, and Tracy knew that he had booked a snapper. He tried his best to

COLORED MEN FOR TRACY. AFRO-AMERICANS TRUE TO

REPUBLICAN PARTE.

The Discontent Among Them Mostly on the Surface and Certain to Disappear—Position in Politics of the Afro-Americans-Why Their Votes Witt Go to Gen. Tracy. In the supreme effort which is being made to

control the Government of the Greater New York is there any general disposition among Afro-American citizens to support any other candidate for Mayor than Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy!

Whatever opinion the American people may entertain concerning the Afro-American citi-zen, in other than his political relations, the belief is general, outside of the Southern States. that, as a rule, he takes sides with the Republican party in any vital contest, and that under all circumstances he is opposed to new-fangled politics, whatever party brand it is presented under. In the main, the Afro-American voter believes that everywhere and under all circumstances, in the State and in the nation, in local and in national politics, the Republican party represents the conservative influence in country, and is the best custodian of his the time came for his reappointment. This act | rights as a man and as a citizen. He has carried this belief so far that there is a conviction abroad in the land that he was born a Republi can and will die one, and there are those who have been disposed to abuse him on this account and to accuse him of lack of proper inde-pendence in his political conduct. There are we sides to this matter, and it is not safe to be basty in reaching a corclusion. It is not accounted wisdom in a man to tear down his old home before he is able to build another, or, to use a common illustration, to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. He is expected to rebetter himself by a change. Up to the present time no party has offered Afro-American citi-

man's whim.

But Mr. Stath Low never made that statement, there is his offered Afro-American citize his property as change, C. pito the present the research of his strange conduct toward Mr. Stranshan. Mr. Stranshan himself never demanded a recoson. The people of Brooklyn bounded a recoson of the property demanded and the property demanded a recognition of the property demanded and the prope

calculated to promote the general weifare. We have seen so many revolutions in public opinion in the past thirty years, in all directions and affecting all the relations of the national life, that this expectation cannot be regarded as Utopian, despite the views of such Southern men as John Temple Graves, Bradley T. Johnson, Hoke Smith and the rest, who habitually expect the revolution in the Constitution brought about by the results of the war to work backward instead of forwar!.

But while conditions remain as they are represented in the dominant political parties, the masses of Afro-Americans in all the States of the Union will remain true to the principles of the Republican party, unmoved by the jeers of the Republican party, unmoved by the jeers of the lignorant and the gibes of the malicious. They may do it instinctively instead of through the higher and more difficult processes of reasoning, but they will reach the same conclusion and do it on the theory of scif-preservation, which is the highest law governing human conduct in all the relations of life. I believe that the people of the United States do not always estimate correctly the unfortunate position in which the Afro-American editions are placed in

business and his pleasures, and gave almost his entire attention to the great wark. Of course, his place was not salaried; his work was a work of love for the city in which he was bound up, and which he was that do see the growth of the city to the antirpate of the provided to the city to the set of the city to the head of the growth of the city to the set of the city of the

THE SEQUEL TO AN ASSIGNMENT. Why a Journalist Entered a Mountery and How the French Army Lost a D'Artagnan.

From the Figure. The newspapers announced the other day that one of our confrères, M. Gabriel de Combes, for a long time connected with the Petit Jour ial, had entered the novitiate of the Fathers of the Assumption at Livry-sur-Seine.

Resolutions of this sort interest the public People always love to build up some romance around them. To leave the world voluntarily and shut oneself up in a cloister appears to many persons such an extraordinary thing that they can only explain it by one of those family dramas or one of those hard blows of fate that knock a man down forever and drive him with a broken heart to suicide or to the

cell of a monastery. The truth is often far more simple, and this s the case with our esteemed confrère whom we have just lost. In his life there was no love romance and no catastrophe. But if his history is not very complicated, none the less it merits attention, for it is always interesting to discover the secrets of vocations. Moreover, it is rarely that a journalist becomes a monk, It is not from the press that the personnel of monasteries is recruited. Belonging to a very good family in Tarbés, grandnephew of the bright musician, Dalayrac, M. Gabriel de had been members of the Rhode Island chapter.

Combes, having finished his studies, served The Rhode Island folks were advised to secure in a regiment of dragoons. He remained five years in that regiment, which he never should have left. He was a perfect D'Artagnan in appearance, thin, dry, and sinewy. In character he was energetic, brave, straightforward, and generous. He would have become a splendid officer; but he left the army to enter journalism, attracted perhaps by the hope of finding occasions to do some fighting, which was his nature. De Combes was at first employed by a Royalist sheet in Lyons. Then he came to Paris, and for two years was engaged in parliamentary reporting for an agency. At

thought for a time of entering the order of Franciscans; but would you believe it, a detail that you will call absolutely puerile prevented me, and that was the thought of being obliged to go about barefooted. At last I met the Rev. Father des Cournières, the Superior of the Assumptionists, at Toulouse. By a strange coincidence I found in him a former confrere who edited a journal at Limoges, where he was also the correspondent of the Petit Journal. The similarity of our stallons created a sympathy between him and me. He questioned me at length and flually advised me to see the Rev. Father Picard, the Superior General of the Assumption. A visit to Father Picard decided my fate, and that is why in two hours from new I will throw off completely the man of the world and become a simple novice in the convent at Livry-sur-scine.

My friend finished his cup of coffee, lighted a cigarette, and watched the rings of smoke that no mated toward the ceiling. "This is the last cigarette that I will smoke," said he laughing. Notwithstanding his apparent good humor, I became sad while thinking of our parting forever, and for some moments we remained silent. "But you know," said he. "that I will be obliged to work hard. I will be compelled to restudy my Latin, learn theology, &c. I will semain a year at Livry. At the end of that time I will go to Rome to finish my studies, and in three years I will be ordained a priest."

And after that? said I. "After that," he

priest."
"And after that?" said I. "After that." he replied, "I will go wherever my superiors may

priest."

"And after that!" said I. "After that." he replied, "I will go wherever my superiors may choose to send me."

Again there was a sllence.

"I have sent all my belongings to my family." he added. "I have nothing now except the clothes that I wear.

The conversation languished more and more, when suddenly De Combes looked at the clock and jumped up.

"I must be off," said he. "Farewell!"

We went out. He indied a cab and grasped my hand firmly.

"Farewell again," said he.

I was all broken up. "De Combes." said I. "do you regret nothing, nobody, not even your old-time friends!"

"Nothing!" he replied, in a tone that was almost gruff. Then, smiling, fearing no doubt that he had wounded my feelings, and moved himself by my emotion, he added: "Yes, my dear fellow, I do regret my true friends."

Then he signalled the driver, and started for the terminus of the Eastern Railroad.

MANIME SERPEULE.

## BURTS **RELIABLE SHOES**

Fine Footwear For Fall and Winter.

LADIES' Walking Boots. LADIES' Carriage Boots. LADIES' House Boots. LADIES' Slippers and Ties.

Misses' and Children's Shoes. Large variety, both stylish and durable.

MEN'S SHOES,

Calf and Patent Leather, in all the newest lasts, suitable for street or dress, Everything desirable in fine factoriar at

reasonable prices, THE EDWIN C. BURT RETAIL SHOE CO., 72 West 23d Street.

FACTS ABOUT GARD(DNER.

PART OF THE TAMMANY CANDI-DATE'S R. CORD.

He Contrived to Make a Society Organized is 1890 Antedate One Founded in 1814 by Means of an Amdavi: Denied by the Man He Said Had Made It -Now He Wants Office.

"Col." Asa Bird Gardiner, the Tammany candidate for District Attorney, whose business it is to prosecute criminals, is a member of several organizations, membership in which is conditioned upon one's ability to trace his ancestry back to some one who fought in the American Revolution. Among them are the Society of the Cincinnati, of which he is the Secretary-General: the Society of the War of 1812, and the Sons of the Revolution.

The Society of the Cincinnati requires that ar applicant for membership shall be a direct decendant among the male line of an officer in the Revolutionary Army. The society was formed many years ago. After a time many of the chapters gave up their charters. Among he number was the Rhode Island chapter. In the centennial year there was a disposition on the part of members of many of the lapsed chapters to get back into the society. One of these attempts was made by some of those who the services of a lawver with the right kind of name of Asa Bird Gardiner was suggested to

influence to look after their interests. The name of Asa Bird Gardiner was suggested to them. He was retained, and through his efforts the Rhode Island chapter was revived. With the Rhode Island was elected. Since then he has been prominent in the organization.

Some time before the death of the late Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under Grant, the then President General of the society, he was called upon by a gentleman interested in historical matters, to get data for an article on the society. In the course of the historian stalk will Mr. Fish, the usure of "Col." Gardiner was mentloned. The mere mention of the name seemed to irritate the venerable statesman. When the name had been mentioned several times Mr. Fish said to his visitor:

"The least said about Gardiner the better. He has no more right to belong to this society than somebody whose ancestors never kew there was an American Revolution. He asked the Rhode Island people to get him made a member, and they did it in return for the work he did in getting them in."

This in ormation rather startled the historian, and thinking that there might be some mistake, he called upon Mr. John Cochrane, President of the New York State branch of the society, and asked him about "Col." Gardiner, Mr. Cochrane said that "Col." Gardiner would

analogy of the historian practically the same thing.
Mr. Cochrane said that "Col," Gardiner would have much more difficulty in establishing his own right to membership than he had in maken. ing out the case of the Rhode Island people.
Mr. Cochrane also said that one of the members of the Rhode Island chapter had told him that it had been agreed as one of the conditions on which Gardiner undertook to secure the renewal of the Rhode Island charter that in case he was successful he should be made a member of the society.

Everybody who has read the papers more or Everybody.

which Gardiner undertook to secure the renewal of the Rhode Island charter that in case
he was successful he should be made a member
of the society.

Everybody who has read the papers more or
less carefully knows about the attempt which
'Col.' Gardiner has made to have the Board of
Aldermen grant to the "Society of the War of
1812" the exclusive privilege of raising the
flag at the Hartery on the morning of Evacuation Day. Authorities on the subject seem to
agree that, notwithstanding Gardiner's efforts
to convince them to the contrary, the New York
Society of the War of 1812 is salling under false
colors, flung out by Gardiner himself.

In any history of the war of 1812 may be
found an account of the battle of Fort MeHenry, near Balltimore, fought on Sept. 14,
1814. Immediately after that battle some of
those who participated in it formed what they
called the Society of the Defenders.

As the original members of this society died
their sons took their places. Finally, in order
that there might be a general society of direct
descendants of those who fought in the war of
1812. Branches were established in various
cities of the United States. The original books
and records, from 1814, are in the hands of Dr.
Hadel of Baltimore. The Secretary-General of
the Society is Capit. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A. cretired), of Philadelphia.

In 1890 Applicton Morgan of New York
formed another society of the war of 1812. Soon
after its organization Asa Bird Gardiner became boss, Hearing that a society of the war
of 1812 had been organized in New York, the
original society sent an invitation to the New
York crowd to Join. Gardiner answered the
invitation by stating that has society was the
only original society and therefore, it wasn't
foining anything. No attention was ever paid
to the letter.

The fact that they were members of an original society surprised those who had joined the
organization that Mr. Morgan had founded. No
such claim had ever been advanced until Gardiner became a member. He, being a resourceful

or an organization that used to meet in Military Hall in the Howery, of which Dally was a nember. Gardiner got these books and records. This organization, called the "Veterans of the War of 1812," was founded in 1826. Having Bully as a member of the seelety founded in 1826, and so proclaimed. But that was twelve years later than the founding of the original society in Baltimore.

Gardiner heard, however, once upon a time, there had been an organization founding of the original society in Baltimore.

Gardiner heard, however, once upon a time, there had been an organization leve known as the "Veteran Carps of Artillery of 1776." This was made up of essecutionts of the Revolutionary, War, and had nothing to do with the War of 1812 off the face of the earth, 1776 was carlier than 1812, and that was all that Gardiner needed. The statement was promptly given out that Dally was a member of the 1776 society, and that members of the society, and that therefore the two organizations were one and the same. Therefore the society direct in 1890 as an 1812 way society direct had he same. Therefore the society formed in 1890 as an 1812 way society of the was before 1814, the date of the foundine of the original Society of the are of 1812, and before this was the some pure, original society of the war of 1812, and before the war of 1812. C. E. Da the date of the foundine of the original society of the war of 1812, and before the war of 1812. On Executive right to raise the flag at the Bactery prior to 1826. To prove this be read an affidavit from Carliner than to say that the members of the War of 1812 and to do with Evacuation Day, further than to say that the members of the vector of Artillery of 1776, from which he said his society when he affidavit which fardiner had read him an affidavit which fardiner read. He said he never on

TORPEDOES FOR USE ON LAND. Means Suggested for the Annihilation of an Opposing Arm).

"This is a more suggestion," said Mr. Glimby. but I think there may be something in it. We bave torpedoes whose course can be dieneted from the shore against shins. Why should see not have torpedoes which could be east against an army on hand? Instead of charging the enemy, send out torpedoes on electric carriages, each with its wire trailing behind, zerae of them would be disabled or blown in, may be, by the enemy's fire before they reached them; but some would get there, and when the, did, shy, you'd press the button and the torpete would let the rest.

WRECKED IN ARCTIC ICE.

The Captain's Wife Endures Hardshins Like & Man-The Weak and Helpiess Abandoned to Their Pate-One Party on Brifting Ice 6-2 Twelve Days-Many Perils Met With.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.-One of the most dramatic stories ever told of wreck and disaster in the Arctic has been brought here by the survivors of the whaler Navarch, Fourteen of the crew spent twelve days of misery on the drifting ice floe, and all who escaped suffered hardships that would have made them welcome death as a pleasant relief. No fewer than fourteen of the crew had to be abandoned by the two parties who escaped. These men fell exhausted and belpless on the ice and the survivors could give them no aid, as any delay would have been fatal to all.

Of the Navarch's crew sine remained on board the vessel, and their fate is unknown. The chances are that they perished, as there was no way of getting relief to them over the ice and they could scarcely have made their way to any of the far northen stations. Among the survivors were Capt. Whitesides and his wife, The latter shared all the hardships of the men, and her endurance proved equal to a fearful journey over the ice and an equally hard and dangerous voyage in a canvas boat until the party was picked up by the revenue cutter Bear. The Navarch was caught in the ice off Point Barrow on Aug. 11. Her hull was leadly damaged, and after careful inspection the Captain decided that she must be abandoned, as any break-up of the ice pack would mean her sinking. Only two boats were saved when the ice pack closed in about the vessel. The Captain his wife, the first and the fourth officer, one boat leader and three scamen set out togethe with a small canvas boat which they expected

pack closed in about the vessel. The Captain, his wife, the first and the fourth offleer, one boat leader and three scamen set out together with a small canvas boat which they expected to float. The others had a heavier boat that they counted on dragging to the edge of the floe and then launching.

Mrs. Whiteside, the Captain's wife, who has reached her bone in this city, tells a thrilling story of her experiences on the ice. For four days the party of eight tried to cross the floe. Then they gave up the attempt, returned to the vessel and got the canvas boat. When they left the ship the second time the open water could be plainly seen. This put heart into them, but the work of getting over the hummorky ice was killing. Chef Engineer Sams suddenly weakened on the second day and fell down. They lifted him up and tried to put heart into him, but his strength was gone and they left him propped up on a small nillock. They saw him just before night came on still lying on the hillock waiting for death, which surely came with the bitter cold of the night. The Captain gave strict orders that only necessary things be taken, as the canvas boat would not safely carry much weight. Mrs. Whiteside was not allowed to take an extra pecket hundkerelief, and one of the sallors who insisted on taking a tooth brush had it confiscated. Thirty pounds of ship's biscuit was taken, and with this and the eight people the gunwales were only an inch above the water. Three days they were in this light boat, exposed to rough seas and to one atorm of sleet and snow, but by rigging a drag they managed to keep from swamplag, and at last heir signals of distress were seen by the Bear. The outer cruised around in the vicinery for several law, but saw nothing of the others. How show the mater around a strength to go were almost dead from cold and hunger on an exitying manage when they have been the party of sallors who started out with the other has prought by the Bonanca. The was thought that all had perished until the steam schooner Bonanca rea

a piece of ice which broke off. He was left on a little floc which was carried by a strong current in a dire tion contrary to that of the big floc. When he saw that he was separated he begged for help, but nothing could be done, as they had no rope to throw him, and no one could have lived in the cold water. Scynlan was in sight hearly all one day. Then a sleet storm came on, and in the morning he was gone.

When they had given up all hope, the Thrasher ameers anothing of the rescue, as he became in same two days before and he didn't regain his faculties until several days after he had been on the Thrasher. He thinks there is little chance of ever hearing again of those who stayed by the ships.

have torpedoes whose course can be directed from the shore against shins. Why should be not have torpedoes which could be earth against an army on hand? Instead of charging the enemy, send out torpedoes on electric carriages, each with its wire trailing behind, zense of them would be disabled or blown an marke, by the enemy's fire before they rocked thought a some would get there, and when this did, shy, you'd press the button and the torpeto would do the rest.

"And I don't see why such torpedoes omiting to sent out at hight, on the fact, on rathers he sent out at hight, and the fact, on the

BOOSS & BRO.



Fine Furs.

Sealskin

Garments

Broad Tall or

Lamb

a specialty



RUSSIAN BLOUSE, 24 In. long.

"THE VERA."

One of the newest designs in Coats, The Russian Blouse, made from Paris Model loose front; trefoil collar; newest sleeve with bell cuff; richly lined in figured brocaded satin or silk. Made in all furs. NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR.

Everything in Furs.

REMODELLING AND REPAIRING.

F. BOOSS & BRO. 449 BROADWAY, 26 MERCER ST.

Grand St. Station. Cable cars pass the doo Telephone 388 Spring

CAN MONEY FREE CUBA?

EFFORTS OF THE LAST YEAR TO CARRY OUT THE INDEMNITY PLAN.

Santa's Covernment as Stiff-Necked, Ap parently, as Ever and Intent Upon Throwing the Sep of "Reforms"-\$200,000.

THE SUN published on Oct. 2 the news sent by its correspondent in Havana as to the American plan of purchasing from Spain the independence of Cuba. This plan was framed in New York last year. It was frustrated by the stubborn resolution of Canovas del Castillo to proceed with the war and quell the revolution by force of arms. Soon after the election of President McKinley a syndicate of New York business men took up the plan again and received some encouragement from the Administration. Gen. Woodford, before leaving this country for Spain, was fully informed of the matter. The death of Canovas, when Gen. Woodford was still in Paris, was thought here Woodford was still in Paris, was thought here by the supporters of the plan to have cleared away one great obstacle in the way of success. Canovas really was an irreconcilable on the Cuban question, and he would never accept either the purchase of Cuba's freedom or the interference of this country to that end. Can-ovas told the first man who approached him last year in order to reach an understanding

interference of this country to that end. Canovas told the first man who approached him last year in order to reach an understanding about an indemnity the Spanish tovernment would demand in exchange for its recognition of the independence of Cuba:

"If the United States would like to interfere, let it be after a new battle of Trafalgar, at the very gates of Havana."

The report published on Sunday in New York that Spain is ready now to give up Cuba on the basis of the honorable arrangement spoken of by The Sun on Oct. 2 is based only on advices from Madrid regarding the financial distress of the Spanish Government. It is beyond question that the United States have not offered to Spain in plain official terms to ourchase Cuba. The development of the indemnity plan up to the present has been as follows:

The New York syndicate, through one of its political influential members, laid the plan before the President. The plan was, that Spain should recognize the freedom of Cuba in return for an indemnity of \$200,000,000. The republic of Cuba would pay that sum to Spain by issuing a loan guaranteed by the customs revenues of the island, which in times of peace are estimated to yield \$18,000,000 a year. The United States Government would guarantee the payment of the loan and would have the management and administration of the cus-

ser ancesared and dook them off the fiber, Julian residence of each story before and headfull rescain the state of the sta